

Symbol		Explanation
Quaternary	Qa	Quaternary alluvial deposits Surficial and basin-fill deposits. Mostly sand, silt, gravel and minor amounts of clay deposited by the Colorado River. Overlain in places by finer-grained overbank deposits of sand, silt, and clay. Contains fan alluvium and some eolian interbeds. Secondary aquifer used mostly for irrigation and some domestic water supply in Spanish Valley where the water quality is fresh to slightly saline. Yields very saline to briny water in Moab Valley near the Colorado River where the underlying Paradox salt-beds subcrop.
	Jctm	Curtis Formation Moab Member Fine- to medium-grained, massive, quartzose sandstone. Recharge unit to Entrada aquifer especially where highly fractured.
	Jes	Entrada Sandstone Slick Rock Member Massive, fine-grained, eolian sandstone. Highly jointed in outcrop. Entrada aquifer. Yields fresh water near outcrop areas in Moab and Spanish Valley.
Jurassic	Jcd	Carmel Formation Dewey Bridge Member Muddy to silty, mostly fine- to medium-grained sandstone. Low permeability unit and commonly acts as a confining layer. Not known to yield water in this area.
	Jn	Navajo Sandstone Fine-grained, well sorted, subrounded to very well rounded, eolian quartz sandstone. Navajo aquifer. Principal drinking water aquifer in Spanish Valley. Very permeable and yields fresh water to wells at relatively shallow depths.
	Jk	Kayenta Formation Very fine to medium-grained fluvial sandstone, siltstone, interbedded with mudstones. Generally a confining layer; however, the unit is sandy and more permeable in Spanish Valley. Not known to yield water to wells in the area.
	Jw	Wingate Formation Very fine to fine-grained, massive, eolian sandstone. Moderately low permeability. Wingate aquifer. Yields moderate quantities of fresh water where the formation is intensely fractured.
Triassic	Tc	Chinle Formation Interbedded fluvial sandstone, mudstone, siltstone, and conglomerate. Generally considered a confining unit. Some permeable layers yield very saline water.
	Tm	Moenkopi Formation Interbedded siltstone, fine-grained sandstone, and mudstone. Generally considered a confining unit. Some permeable layers yield very saline water.
Permian	Pc	Cutler Formation Fluvial arkosic sandstone and conglomerates interbedded with eolian sandstones. Not known to yield water to wells in the area.
Pennsylvanian	Ph	Honaker Trail Formation Interbedded sandstone, fossiliferous limestone, and siltstone. Not known to yield water to wells in the area.
	Pp	Paradox Formation Principal confining unit consisting of 70 to 80 percent halite and some associated potash salts that are practically impervious to fluid flow. Interbedded with black shale, dolomite, and anhydrite. Yields briny water from dissolution of interbeds that forms cap rocks probably along contact zones rather than through the section.

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Figure 3–6. Water-Bearing Characteristics of Major Stratigraphic Units